FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS. &c., &c., &c.

The Europa's mails arrived in town yesterday. The operations in American State stocks have been steady in London during the week, and Messrs. Bell & Son quoted, on the 13th inst., the prices as

follows :-

The Vox du Proscrit of the 7th inst. contains democratic manifesto, signed by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Daruz, and Ruge, painting the progress of Europe towards republicanism. This is the signal for an outery of the royalist papers against Lord Palmerston. The manifesto does not meet with much favor from the democratic papers.

The Algiers journals of the 5th instant contain reports from General St. Arnaud down to the 2d, at which date be had returned to Djijeli, after com pletely reducing the three great tribes of Beni Amran, Eeni-Foughral, and Beni-Ouarzeddin.

Prince Metternich left Brussels on the 9th instant with his wife and family, for Johannisberg. Before his departure, the prince was admitted to a private

audience of the King of the Belgians.

A duel was fought, week before last, at Munich between the Prince de Wrede and Baron de Lerchenfield. The baron was wounded, but is out of dauger, though still confined to his bed. It is said that, on seeing him fall, the prince hastened to him and offered his hand, but the baron rudely pushed it aside, saying, "I have nothing in common with you!" The cause of the duel was an assertion of the baron, that in 1848 the prince had shown cowardice and hid himself in the Jewish synagogue.

Accounts of the 12th inst. from Paris, state that petitions in favor of a revision continued to be presented to the Assembly. In spite of the political agitation the funds are higher, fives closing 30 centimes better than on Wednesday the 11th.

The question of the revision has assumed so un. promising a shape, that the Duke de Broglie has intimated that, though he is willing to assume the office of President, he cannot undertake to draw up the report of the committee. The reporter will not be selected for about three weeks. It is supposed that the choice will now fall upon M. de Toc queville.

Modifications of the military were spoken of in Spain on the 7th inst.

The Prussian post office had reduced the postage on English newspapers to its former rate.

The military force in Ireland is now reduced to 18,000 men.

The crops in Ireland never before looked so well. An abundant harvest is anticipated.

The Dublin Nation announces that the next general meeting of the Tenant League will be held on the banks of the Boyne, on the site of the me-

inst, at Melville Castle, near Lasswade, in the county of Edinburgh. The deceased viscount, although a British peer, took little interest for two years in political affairs. In early and middle life, however, he occupied a somewhat prominent place in the political world, having been president of the Beard of Trade, in the administration of Mr. Percival, from 1809 to 1812.

the Peloponnesus, of a certain spring of water which, when mixed with oil, becomes at once a kind of soap. A sample has been submitted to che.

GENOA, May 28, 1851.

4c., &c.

in this ancient city, which all our little schoolboys and girls at home are taught to venerate as the birthplace of the immortal Columbus. When, in roaming about, a day or two after my arrival here. my eyes rested upon the very house which was one the residence of that great missionary of the Divine will, my heart swelled and glowed with gratitude that such a man once lived to point out a road over the bosom of the mighty deep, to the beautiful shores of what has since become our own beloved and happy America-happy under the control of that same watchful and ever kind Providence, which guided the Pinta to Hispaniola. The Genoese keep the house in good repair, although one could hardly distinguish it from many other houses in the same street, were it not for a marble

panions concur with me; and they have all been visiters of the Italian opera at home and abroad, for some years.

The perfermers recently heard at Turin, among whom is Marie Maberlini, have made a great sensation. In her company I have had the pleasure of passing several hours at different times, after having listened to her spirit meving songs. My companions and myself thought her performances superior to anything we had ever heard in the way of vocal music, in sweetness, fullness of tone, and readily obtained it, through one of the titled gentry to whom I had an introductory letter from Paris. From her own tongue, and general report, I learned that she had been the pupil, and the only one, of the great composer, Rossini. It is asserted that she has not her superior in Europe; and her moral character is pure and untarnished. You are, doubtless, aware that Rossini is advanced in years; that he lives in retirement; has refused for a long time to compose, and is immensely rich, while almost every human honor has been conferred upon him; and you can, therefore, imagine the exalted estimate he placed on Maberlini's abilities, when he voluntarily took her for his pupil. I am told that she has often been urged to visit the United States, and my impression is, that she has very nearly concluded to do so. If she does, it will be at about the time of year when Jenny reached our shores; and if I and others are not disappointed in our estimate of her skill and character, she will captivate the American people, and command heavy remuneration.

And now, as you have a hint that this excellent

sion; and the whole sum of my conclusion was, that she was very beautiful in animated conversation, and a woman of uncommon talents. I have never seen her appear before an audience without eliciting rounds of applause. Her parties are said to be of the most brilliant or ler, and she is often fetel by the nobility. Whenever she appears on the stage, the interest she excites is deep and manifest—an uncommon thing amongst an Italian audience, where applause is withheld from many who have gained reputation even in Berlin and London. But I will here leave Maberlini, although the whole town is talking of her superiority.

I might here weave out a long letter, by telling you of the high state of perfection to which the manufacture of jewelry, and especially silver ornaments, is carried here; of the beauty, elegance, and cheapness of embroidery, to please the ladies; of the galleries of ancient paintings—the beautiful public squares—the elegance of gardens—the great perfection with which flowers are cultivated, especially the japonica; of the long white veils of muslin, worn by the ladies, which cover the head and shoulders, and are almost elegant in appearance when thrown back; and of the beauty of the dark-eyed Genoese, who wear these veils, and with whom I am so tickled, that the sooner I am in forty fathoms of salt water, the better for my happiness; so I propose to be off for Leghorn to-mocrow, unless I conclude to go somewhere else. R.

The Dinner to the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, the Catholic Archbishop of New York. On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., as before mentioned in the New York Herald, a splendid banquet was given at the Adelphi Hotel, to his Grace the Archbishop of New York, who has been making a tour through this country and the continent of Europe, and who was to re-embark for America on the following morning. The dinner was served up with all the profusion and elegance for which Mr. Radley is so distinguished. About 120 gentleman sat down.

Mr. Aspinwall. concluded by proposing the health of his Grace the Archbishop of New York. The toast was drunk with all the honors, amid the most rapturous applause. He said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I feel too much oppressed with the honor which you have done me, to be able to find utterance to the sentiments to which my heart is moved on this occasion. I consider it a peculiar good fortune in this visit to Europe that, the first night I landed on European soil, I had the unexpected honor and pleasure of being introduced to you in your festive assembly as the Catholic Club of Liverpool; and it is a happy termination of my pilgrimage in Europe that the last night of my stay is spent as this evening is about to pass. (Applause.) Since then, as the Chairman has well remarked, it has been my duty to preach, or, at least, attempt to preach, in different places; and it is quite true that I might have travelled through all the countries of the globe, from the rising to the setting of the sun, and wherever the language which it is mine to speak is understood, I should have found those who would have needed no introduction from the moment that I first had spoken to them the truths of the one holy Catholic faith. (Loud applause.) That faith is not British. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is not provincial. It is not whig. It is not tory. It is not democratic. But it is Catholic, divine, made for mankind, and not for provinces or nations alone. (Loud applause.) It is like the light of heaven, in itself colorless; and notwithstanding this identity—notwithstanding that it is like the atmosphere, which is the medium of light, untainted in itself, it comes and identifies itself, reproduces itself in the heat—(hear)—without disturbing national character, which is the medium of light, untainted in itself, it comes and identifies itself, reproduces itself in the heat—(hear)—without disturbing national character, which is the medium clay to the addition of the preacher by whom it is common to the province of the seeker of the pr

merable battle. Lord Melville died on Tuesday night, the 10th

A discovery has just been made at Hermiones, in

GENOA, May 28, 1851.

Genoa — The House of Columbus — Catharine Hayes — Marie Maberlini-Her Probable Visit to the United States-Sketch of her History-Things in Genoa,

they are spending day after day legislating for twothirds against the other one-third, by way of cementing the Union. (Loud and continued applause.)
He has alluded to Ireland; and I might, from that
singularly unfortunate country, draw facts of history in corroboration of the view which he has presented. You know that for a long time the mind
of Ireland-was pared down to one-eight at the very
most. It was held that unless a man belonged to a
class which numbered about one-eight of the population, no matter what gifts of intellect God had
bestowed upon him, no matter what capacity to
lead armies, or guide the deliberations of senates—
unless he was found within the limited circle of the
fortunate one-eighth, it was of no use. (Applause.)
And yet permit me to make this remark, that out
of that one-eighth, there have arisen those to lead
your armies, and even guide the deliberations of senates, the Burkes and Sheridans, not to speak of that
great living man—I call him so, though he was
never kind to the country of his birth—Wellington;
I say if Ireland, out of one-eight, produced so much
intellect, what might she not have produced if advantage had been taken of the superabundant in-

houses in the same street, were it not for a marble ablet which tells what it is.

And what next shall I write about to assist in alling a short letter? or why do I propound such a question, since I am in Italy, the land of dark-eyed prime donne, and impassioned song—where your fondness for music would direct you first to the opera house? Well, I have been there often since I came to the city, and I find it to be one of the largest and finest opera houses in Italy. The performers, it seems, are employed for stipulated soms, and the performances take place at stipulated times, and are advertised the preceding day by enormous printed bills, as operas are advertised in the other chief towns of Italy.

Here in Genos, I heard, for the first time, the celebrated Catharine Hayes. She has a pretty, sweet soprano voice, but I confess that my expectations were fully realized. My taste may differ from that of many persons, and I may be deficient in judgment, seeing that I am not one of the learned graduates of the didition, but my travelling companions concur with me; and they have all been visiters of the Italian opera at home and abroad, for some years.

The performers recently heard at Turin, among

great living man—I call him so, though he was never kind to the country of his birth—Wellington; I say if Ireland, out of one-eight, produced if advantage had been taken of the superabundant intellect, what might she not have produced if advantage had been taken of the superabundant intellect with which that unfortunate country ab unds. (Applause.) As for myself, it is true I was born in Ireland; and it is true I am proud of my birth. (Applause, applause.) I was not of the fortunate number. (Loughter.) And although the scenery that first met my young eye might be as charming to me as others, in the age of boyhood, when everything is bright; and although I can remember still every line and curvature of the horison which was at that time to me the end of the world, with nothing beyond; still, when I became rasster of the unhappy secret, that I was not to be on an equality with others of my countrymen, the beauty of the scenery faded, and I thought there must be something beyond the horison. (Loud applause.) It was one of those unfortunate secrets, the communication of which removes the bliss of ignorance; and I found I was under a state which made distinctions among her children—that she was a mother and perhaps more to some, a stepmother to the rest. I found that the rights of my birth as British subject would be recognized,) that those rights of my birth had been washed out by the rites of my birth as a British subject would be recognized,) that those rights of my birth as a British subject would be recognized, that those who had a Catholic, and that was the ground of my disqualification. (I' course, assoon as anopportunity presented itself, I, like other driftwood from that old wreek, floated away on the western wave, and found another land, far beyond the horizon alluded to; and there, though I had no claim upon her hospitality, there that strange parent took me to her bosom, treated me as her child, and soon ranked me in homore amongst her own favored and first-born. My career since has been undistinguished

the American people, and command heavy remuneration.

And low, as you have a hint that this excellent and accomplished lady is to land in New York, I suppose you are all curiosity to know semething of her personal appearance, and as you are something of a connoiseur in the matter of female excellencies, I will endeavor to gratify you, and, through you, the American public.

Maberlini, then, is of highly respectable parentage, apparently about twenty six years old, about the height of Miss Lind, probably weighs 125 to 130 pounds, and has a fine form. On first sight, many persons might pronounce her almost homely; but when she raises her bright and expressive large blue eyes, and is animated, her ever changing expression becomes Eghted up with, what I should term, splendid beauty. Her eves seem, indeed, as if they had been intended for a Saint Cecclin, who is represented by the old masters (whose paintings of her may be seen in some of the galleries of Italy) as having her eyes taken out, and placed on a saucer, to prevent weak mortals from becoming irrevocably faccinated with them. The forehead of Maherlini is good, her mouth indicates firmness of character, and her hair is of a glossy black, and in great profusion; while her bust is very full and handsomely turned. During the hours I passed in her society, I was endeavoring all the time to read her qualities through her ever varying expres-

health of one whom I know you honor—who, I have reason to know, deserves to be honored, in a time like this, when the forces, the invincible forces of truth and religion and passions in men are in conflict with each other—when hyman legislatures are attempting to elucidate the presence of truth, and the consequences of its belief and profession. It is at this very time we Catholice ought to feel more confidence in our position, for, notwithstanding the discouragements of earth, perhaps there has been no period in modern history in which more numerous and more distinguished accessions to our religion have taken place from those who, by adopting a different course, might have promoted their worldly interests, than the one in which we live; and if there is anything could add to the pleasure I experience from the cordial reception you have given me, it is this, that on my first landing in Liverpool as now, I discovered, being brought into the a very fair and honorable spei men of the feeling which ought to pervade the Catholics of this empire, and that is a feeling of perfect—a good old English word well known on board ships—of perfect steadiness. (Applause.) There was a pulse—a good, healthy, hearty, Catholic pulse, beating; but then, it was neither faint, faltering, nor feverish, nor is it now, and it is this gentlemen, you and your countrymen should prepare to meet whatever may result from the deliberations of your senate in regard to one of the rights of our religion. (Applause.) I do not know that the Catholic Church has asked anything of the British legislature; I do not think they have asked a single favor; and if you will permit me to present it in the form it presents itself to my mind, Ishould say that the highest obligation which the Pope and the hierarchy sought from the British government was the loan of a few letters of the alphabet—(laughter)—the English alphabet, which we thought to be common property—so that instead of Melipotamus, or what is it? you might take another set of letters; and if the le

human effort to sustain it, and because all the great influences which sustain this earth are, in a great measure arrayed against it. And when you see such men as I could enumerate—distinguished men of that proud establishment of religion by act of legislation coming over to us—I have no ground of apprehension. We give them an exchange—for instance, now and then, such a man as Gavazzi we give them for a hundred of theirs. (Laughter and applause.) I shall conclude, gentlemen, by indicating my respect to all, but particularly for one who is present, by proposing the health of our distinguished chairman. (Loud applause.)

The toast was received with all the honors.

The Chairman then proposed "The United States and their institutions, founded, as they were, on the true principles of religious freedom." The toak was duly honored.

The Charman then proposed "The United States and their institutions, founded, as they were, on the true principles of religious freedom." The tone was duly honored.

The Most hev. Dr. Hughes was called upon to respond te the tonast. Whenever there is a controversy between a Catholic and a Protestant, the Protestant is sure to claim religious freedom as a cry that is popular, and of right belongs to his side. (Hear, hear). So far as the United States are concerned, I must qualify the cry very much, and I will tell you how religious freedom occurred there. In some former times it was not here, as the Puritans found, for they went to America for the purpose of enjoying it; but they never meant it should be enjoyed by any but themselves—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and they began to be as intolerant, and far more persecuting, than the country from which they fied. There were other colonies, for at that time the colonies were settled according to religious caste; and we had one Catholic colony, for which I will claim the honor of having set the first example of religious freedom which is known on the pages of universal history. That was the colony of Maryland, to which the persecuted prebyterian of Virginia, fied from the opposite States as a place of refuge, and in which they found their rights immediately recognized. When they came tothink they had lived long enough to set up housekeeping for themselves, they met, and amongst other things the question of religion came up; and do you now why they have religious freedom! Because they could not agree on any one religion that should be predominant. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I would take from the Protestants the merit of proclaiming religious freedom, for I have read a good deal; and to this day I never found a single instance where Protestants mere freedom, they say, have you at Robbe! That does not justify the comparison. Rome never had but one religion, and for whom would they make religious freedom! (Hear.) The Roman people did not desire it; they had not peritione

The company broke up shortly after eleven o'clock.

American Matters and Manners.
[From the London Atheneum, June 7.]
Six years ago there were but four steamships plying between the Old World and the New. Within the last year, Liverpool, Halifax ard New York have been brought into weekly communication in summer—fortnightly in winter. But this arrangement no longer meets the ever-growing wants of the two countries. This month, it has been determined by the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company to run their vessels every week throughout the year. More persons already pass between England and American than between England and the Continent; but there is this difference—that the great majority pass over the wide Atlantic never to return to the old country. Could the cost of transit be lowered, there would be a vast deal more tripping and touring of middle-class Englishmen in the United States, with a probability of much good resulting from it to both countries. The amount of communication is increasing so rapidly, that in ten years from this time we shall probably have our daily departures and arrivals at Galway, Liverpool, and Southampton, to and from one continent, as we have now at Folkestone, Dover and Ramsgate to and from the other. The Americans are a wonderful people. Texas and California—the Mormons and the Rappites—slavery and rowdyism—will not satisfy their craving appetite for novelty and excitement. Though characteristic of the restless spirit of the land, the newest wonder does not, like so many of its predecessors, borrow its principal charm from a monstrous mixture of the change may provoke a good-humored smile. Tired, it seems, of the fashions of Europe—too long the slaves of Paris and London in all that relates to female frippery and finery—the belles of Washington and New York are turning their attention to the green and scarlet vests, the muslin trouvers and embroidered buskins, of Constantinople. Some of the bolder spirits have already appeared in the public streets in this ori to cont-tails and pantaloons, that the hatchet-faced descendants of the Goths would take to the bright draperies of semi-barbarous Asia! How Jonathan could continue to go a-head at his usual pace in such a dress, we are scarcely able to imagine Nor, when the blue stocking, so common in the United States, has given way before the invasion of jewelled anklets and ample drapery, are we aware whether the innovator is to give up morning lectures and scientific conversazioni for the ottoman and the narghilly, after the manner of the prototype. But fancy the descendants of Quakers and Filgrim Fathers, who planted such stern maxims of society on those shores, falling into these vanities and vexations! How astonished would plain William Fenn or austere Governor Bradferd be to ree a bevy of New World beauties sail into church er meeting—as either of them might if now alive—in the gorgeous costume of the Asiaties!

To our weekly eaguerrectyes of the living manners and intellectual progress of the age, we have no free world to indicate a norbid condition of mind in our transatiantic cousins, that we willingly place also on record facts like the following, which at least tend to suggest that that condition is not

at least tend to suggest that that condition is not

to be considered normal—and which may be proposed as a very wholesome hint to ourselves—and one even yet more wanted by our neighbors over the channel. At the late sale of Professor Webster's library and laboratory, no attempt was made by puffs and paragraphs to excite in the public mind, as is too often the case, a sort of diseased appetite for the possession of these relies; and the articles themselves, at a very quiet public action room, were disposed of for about a third of their real value. From a determination—in the best taste—to repress the zeal of curious collectors, the autograph of the unfortunate professor was cut out of every volume,—at the pen lity of reducing the proceeds of the sale from the amount of their value as monstrosities to that of their mere price as books. A single volume, by accident, escaped this honorable mutilation; and that accordingly ill userated the moral of the precaution. It became the subject of a morbid contest, and was sold for a fictitious value.

France.

France.

The following is the proposition laid on the bureau of the Assembly by Mr. Creton:

Art. 1. The Assembly expresses a wish that, at the expiration of the Legislative Chamber, a Constituent Assembly shall be convoked in order to proceed to the total revision of the constitution of 1848.

Art. 2. In expressing a wish for the total revision, the Legislative Chamber understands that the powers of the Assembly of revision shall be unlimited, and that that Assembly shall definitively establish the basis of the government, and of the administration of the country. In consequence, the National Constituent Assembly shall be in the first place called on to decide the republic and the monarchy.

in the first place called on to decide the republic and the monarchy.

Art. 3. In the event of the republic being confirmed, the Assembly shall decide whether the legislative power shall be delegated to the assemblies, and whether the chief of the executive power shall not be elected by the two assemblies united.

Art. 4 In the event of the monarchy being adopted, the Assembly shall draw up and promulgate a constitutional charter. the observances of which shall be sworn to by the chief of the State on his ascending the throne. The Assembly shall then proceed, in the plenitude of the powers which shall have been delegated to it by the French people, to point out the person who shall be invested with the monarchical power, to transmit it hereditarily.

The committee on the budget decided yesterday that it will propose to the Assembly to refuse, for

that it will propose to the Assembly to refuse, for the next season, the subventions granted to the Ita-lian Opera an? the Odéon. It has also determined to propose a redaction of 300,000 francs in the credit granted for political refugees.

India and China.

India and China.

The India mail arrived at Suez on the 1st, with letters from Hong Kong to the 23d April; Calcutta, May 3d; and Bombay, 14th. The deficiency in the assets of the Northwest Eank is estimated at £80,000. The money market was firm, and rate of interest high. The whole of India is tranquil.

The following additional details were recorded by telegraph:—India was tranquil, but the western frontier of the Punjaub was still threatened by the robber bands of the mountain in that locality. Ample reinforcements have been sent to the passes. Rain and hail storms were frequent. The perpetrators of the theft on the Bombay Oriental Bank had been discovered. The money market continues firm; discount high. Imports dull; but exports, particularly in cotton, very brisk. Cotton, 78 to 115 rupees per candy.

Freights to London, £2 10s. to £3 3s. per ton. Exchange on London, six months' sight, 2½ to 2½ rupees.

Exchange on London at Hong Kong, 4s. 84. to

The lois mult arrived as Nove on the 1st, with the letters from Hong Kong to the 25td April; Calcutta, May 5td, and fondawn, 14th. The Oedicarden in the May 5td, and fondawn, 14th. The Oedicarden in the Calcuttant May 5td, and fondawn, 14th. The Oedicarden in the Calcuttant May 5td, and fondawn, 14th. The Oedicarden in the Calcuttant May 5td, and fondawn, 14th. The May 15td April; Calcuttant May 5td, and fondawn are also was also and the calcuttant of the Calcuttant May 5td, and fondawn are also was al

ceio, 6½d. a 7½d.; 700 Maranham, 7¾d. a 8½d; 20 W. India, 6d. a 6½d.; 4300 Surat. 2½d. a 4d.; 14d. Madras, 3½d. a 5½d. Importa—To this date, 1851, 947,512 bags; same time, 1850, 790,484 bags. Stocks—On this date, 1851, 686,270 bags; same time, 1850, 541,030 bags. Sales—Total sales to the 14th June, 1850, 1,050,650 bags; total sales to the 13th June, 1851, 820,860 bags.

Laversoo. Parces Current—For the Week ending Priday, June 13, 1851.—Sugar—The market has been steady during the week, but the demand has been chiefly confined to East India description; the sales are 350 hhds.

B. P., and 14,000 bags of Bengal, of which 10,000 were Khaur at 28s. 3d. to 28s. per cwt. Foreign—Porto Rico, 38s. 6d. to 41s. 3d., duty paid; and brown Paraiba, 18s. per cwt. to arrive. Molasses—Porto Rico, on the quay, 16s. per cwt. Coffee—Our market still continues very inactive; St. Domingo, all faults, 28s. to 31s. per cwt. Rice—Bengal, 8s. 6d. for good broken to 10s. 6d. for fine white, Rum—There is fair demand. at last week's rates. Tea—To effect sales in common Congrous, lower rates have to be taken. W B lac dye, 2s. 2d. per lb.; plate lac 39s. per cwt.; gum copal and castor oil without change, and pearl ago 18s. per cwt. Seltpetre, 24s. 6d. to 25s for 7½ to 5½, and 28s. 6d. for 5½ per cent refraction. Nitrate of soda. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Gunno—The sales have been chiefly South American, without change; the common descriptions are dull of sale. The transactions in dyewoods are ilmited. American rosin—3s. 1d. for common, and 5s. to 5s. 3d. per cwt. for the better qualities. Ashes —28s. to 28s. 3d. to 5s. 5d. per cwt. Hides—Horse hides, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d. for 23½ lbs., and 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. each for 21½ lbs. Owing to the several arrivals of brimstone, some few sales have been made at rather easier rates. Agols brought previous prices; Persian yellow berries 23 lbs. for ordinary, to £5 £5 per cwt. Hides—Horse hides, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d. for 23½ lbs., and 3s. 1d. to 4s. 1d. each for 21½ lbs., Owing to the several arrivals of brimstone,

North American. 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Jute—219
10s. for inferior to £16 for fine; and extra fine £17 lös.
per ton.

Liverpool. Provision Market, Friday, June 13.—The
finer descriptions of beef have attracted more attention,
and some purchases of such have been made on London
account; middling and inferior sorts continue neglected.
We cannot note any improvement in pork; the trade continue to supply their wants with Irish and European, to
the neglect of American. There has been a better inquiry for bacon, and the seles are on an increased scale,
but without any improvement in price. Hams have continued quiet. Shoulders move rather more freely, at a
reduction of 1s. to 2s. on previous rates. The demannl
for lard has not been so active; the sales for the week are
under 50 tons. Nothing to report in cheese. Grease butter sells at the quotations.

Liverpool. Ison Market, Friday, June 13.—There has
been a moderate demand for iron through the week, and
prices remain unchanged. American brands of Scotch
pig iron have been more in request; and for No. 1 Gartsh trie, 41s. 6d. per top, net cash, at Glasgow, has been
paid. Tin, lead, and copper are in fair demand, at former
rates.

Liverpool. Core Excussor.—Friday, June 13.—This

Lavenroot. Cons. Excussor.—Friday, June 13.—This Lavarroot. Coan Excessor.—Friday, June 13.—This moreing's market was throughy attended, and a great business resulted in wheat and flour to consumers in tenn and country, and on speculation. The advance since Tucsday last has been fully 1d. per bushel on wheat; 3d. to 6d. per barrel on American, and 1s. per sack on French flour. Indian corn was not any dearer, but holders held it more strifty. Oats improved one half penny per bushel, and oatment of the period. Barley, beans, and pens brought full prices.

A Boy Kidnapped.—On the 28th of May, a man of the name of Rhodes made his appearance in the northwest part of the town of Shields, in Dodge county, making inquiries with regard to a farm, under pretence of purchasing. He also inquired particularly as to the residence and family of Jedediah Clark, an old resident of the town, and about the location of the schoolhouse. He stopped at the house of Mr. Cooper, about two miles from the residence of Clark, and divulged his motive in prowling about in that neighborhood, which was to kidnap the sen of Mr. Clark, a child of about six years. In the morning he laid in wait at the school house, and the first scholar who made his appearance was Clark's son. He inquired his name, and persuaded the lad to go with him. He hired a wagon and went to Watertown, from which place the father of the boy became satisfied that Rhodes proceeded to Milwaukee and down the lakes. This is a singular and high-handed outrage, and evidently a concerted scheme, as the nam declared that he would have the boy, dend or alive, and was armed to resist any the forces. the boy, dend or alive, and was armed to resist any interference. - Watertown (Wis.) Register, June 14.

POST OFFICE OFFICENTIONS -The Postmaster General has retablished the following new post offices for the week ending June 21, 1851 — Dickses-senville, Niegara county, N. Y., William Post, termester; Catasangus, Cartarangus county, N. Y., Esimen L. Johnson, postmaster. Brooklyn City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY. TAKEN IDENTITY.

Considerable curiosity has existed for some days past, as to a strange story that has been afloat, of a husband supposed to have been dead, returning, and finding his wife married to another, claiming her, and having instituted a prosecution for bigamy; but nothing very reliable transpired publicly, until yesterday, when the wife appeared before Justice John B. King, who had committed her for examination on the above charge. The defendant is a young weman about twenty years of age. fendant is a young woman about twenty years of age, and described herself as a milliner. Her name is Olive H. Marum. The deposition of John Marum states that she was married to him in the month of July, 1850, and that she unlawfully intermarried with one Richard George

Rutherford, in January last.

Ex-Judge Dikeman appeared for the accused, and the defence is contained in the answer given by her to the usual question, viz: That she did not know the complainant was alive at the time of her marriage with Rutherford; on the contrary, her father and mother had told her that they had examined the body of a drowned man at Pot-ters field, New York, and had become perfectly satisfied that it was the body of her first husband; this was some-

they had examined the body of a drowned man at Potters field, New York, and had become perfectly satisfied that it was the body of her first husband; this was sometime before her marriage with Rutherford; from the statements they made to her after this examination, she did verily believe that her husband was dead, and did continue so to believe until after her marriage with Rutherford, and until the 16th June instant, when he (Marum) came to the house where she lived.

Lydis Martin, sworn for the defendant—Resided at 12 Nasau street; defendant was her daughter; knew her husband, John Marum; they were married July 11, 1856; defendant continued to reside with witness, and has done so ever since; the complainant renained with her four weeks after her marriage; after he had left, witness saw a notice in a New York paper, which induced her to believe him dead. She cut out that notice (produced and filed; it was an account of an inquest on some unknown man); she suppeced it was John Marum, whose body was found; went with her husband to the Pottet's field, and caus of the body to be disinterred; when disinterred the features were obliterated, but the hair was long and black, like Marum's; the pantaloons were dark offeren, such as he used to wear at their house; the red flannel shirt which was on the bedy had black hooks and eyes upon the wrists, like one which Marum wore, where buttons are usually placed. The body had on an under white flannel shirt, witness's daughter (defendant) had previously made a white flannel shirt for him; we examined that shirt, and cut a piece of it out at witness's request; it contained a portion of the sewing; the sam was made with a double herring-bone stitch, and made with double cotton, and that not cut; in all these particulars it corresponded with the shirt made by her daughter for the cemplainant; from this examination her habband and self became satisfed that it was the body of Marum, and they expressed than opinion to persons standing by; that was in September, 1850, the 22d or the

the dust from their clothes and their throats. Thus refreehed they proceeded on their journey, and resched the far famed. Snediker's hotel about four o'clock. The Boston Brass Band, drawn up in front of the house, entertained the company with some well executed music, and a walk through the gardens of the hotel whiled away the time agreeably enough until the party was summoned to the more serious occupation of dining. The large dining room was filled by the company present, which numbered about 200, but owing to the precautions taken by the committee of management to exclude all unbilden guests, no inconvenience was experienced, as has been the case on former occasions, and all were comfortably accommodated. The dinner was of the most pientiful and choice description, and served in excellent style. The bill of fare comprised all that the most fastidious epicure could desire. Alderman Spinola presided, flanked by the Captain of the Boston Company on his right, and the foreman of the Esgle on his left, (as those officers are respectively termed) and the Hon. Howard C. Cady and Alderman Husted officiated as vice-presidents. The viands being disposed of, the champagne flowed in profusion. All the company with one accord seemed to each other in rapid succession.

The Hon. Howard C. Caov having been called for, briefly addressed the company, with one accord seemed to each other in rapid succession.

The Hon. Howard C. Caov having been called for, briefly addressed the company, are presenting a portion of the concluded by proposing a sentiment— That they might all long remain in the bonds of brotherly love and friendship," and sat down amidst great applause, the concluded by proposing a sentiment— That they might all long remain in the bonds of brotherly love and friendship," and sat down amidst great applause, the concluded by proposing a sentiment— That they might all long remain in the bonds of brotherly love and friendship," and sat down amidst great applause, the concluded by proposing a sentiment— that the elly

white and forever;" a toast which was received and drank with much enthusiasm, and the Alderman introduced—
Rollins Sandra, Erq., who briefly and with some happy remarks, in the name of the Fire Department, the gentlemen and ladies of Brocklyn bade the Perkins Company welcome. This was responded to by three cheers for the ladies, three for the Fire department, and three for the people of Brocklyn.

Frank Dirina, Erq., acknowledged the toast, and made a very elequent address, in which he proposed the health of Aldermen Spincia and Leech. The latter replied, and gave "The Perkins Company, and may the Eagle always shadow round them," This was the signal for vocifi rous applaure.

Some song and recitations followed, occasionally interpersed with a sentiment in much the same strain as those above; for instance—May the union of the Beston and Brosklyn fremen continue till judgment day in the evening." The union of the red shirts of Boston and the blue shirts of Brocklyn," The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brocklyn," The tea party of Boston in 1775, and the dinner party of Brooklyn in 1851. The festivities were prolonged far beyond the intended heur, and the return of the Bostonian that evening, as intended, being rendered impracticable, they were escorted to their hotel in Brooklyn where all nextice are

and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The ten party of Roseon in 1775, and the dinner party of Brooklyn in 1851." The festivities were prolenged far beyond the intended heur, and the return of the Bostonians that evening, as intended, being rendered impracticable, they were escented to their hotel in Brooklyn where all parties arrived safely kind separated for the night. Vesterday, the visitors took a rest, and last evening, about five o'clock, started on their homeward journey.

Civy Count — (Before Judge Greenwood and Aldermen Leech and Pell.—The Hudson Acomos Affair.—The Digities Autorney finding, on further examination, that he could not precure sufficient evidence to sustain a charge of wilful murder against the prisoner, Michael Kehoe, proceeded on the indictment already found for manisaughter, on Tuesday morning. The evidence was not even so voluminous as that adduced on the corner's inquest, much being ruled out as inadmissible on a trial, which was gone into for the purpose of the investigation, and reported at the time. Mr. Alex. McUne appeared for the prisoner, and did not struggle against a vardict of manisaughterin the fourth degree which was accordingly returned. Vesterday merning the prisoner was called up and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the States prison. He is nearly seventy years of age.

Indivinent for Substitute—Adolphe Schultz, Indicated for seduction, as before stated, was yesterday placed on his trial. Examel Garrison, Eq., defended the accused; and at the close of the cross examination by him of the prosecutiva, H. A. Moore, Eq., the Assistant District Altorney, said he would not press for a conviction, and the jury expressing themselves satisfied, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

First.—At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night farmall tenement complet by a family in Bond street, near the old bridge, was turned down. The adjoining building was saved by some neighbors, by means of buckets. The effects of the fire department were almost ineffectual from want of water. The damage was

Marine Affairs.

THE CLIPPER SHIP HORNET-THE OLD AND NEW This last addition to the splendid clipper flee This last addition to the splendid clipper fleet that have already sailed and are preparing to sail from our port, will be down town to her berth in a few days, when those interested in viewing first rate specimens of marine architecture will have an opportunity of inspecting one of the finest clipper ships that ever left a ship yard; indeed, in the estimation of many nautical men, she is considered the finest model and build of any vessel heretofore constructed in this or

any other country.

The Hornet rates 1,600 tons, carpenters' measurement The Hornet rater 1,600 tons, carpenters' measurement-Her length is 206 feet on deck, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet-depth of hold. She has 30 inches dead rise, and carrying, her floor well forward and aft, and terminating at each end, in an extreme sharp, forming straight lines, and, making, on the whole, one of the most symmetrical and

rakish ships the eye ever beheld.

She has two decks, the upper one being entire flustrefore and aft, showing as much room as a line of battle ship with clear decks; and in regard to her strength, in wood and fastenings, it appears an impossibility to have a vessel constructed on more scientific principles. She has a square stern, ornamented with a gilt carving of the Lawrence coat of arms, representing two boys sitting on a topmast yard, supporting a shield with a foul

her topsides and ends being entirely of the two last. She has three kelsons, one main, and two side kelsons athas three kelsons, one main, and two side kelsons attached, forming an immense back bone, capable of sustaining thrice the burden of the ship. Some of herbreastworks are six feet in the throat, and her hanging knees average 23 inches, with 12 to 15 inch face. Her forecastle and cabin are below deck, the latter finished in the most superb style, and in point of taste and beauty, though small, cannot very easily be excelled.

Her spars are in perfect proportion, and though immense, appear adapted to carry all sall as long as spars and rigging will stand. Her mainmast is 35 inches in diameter, main yard 80 feet and from deck to main truck 165 feet tower above the head. The rest of the spars are n accordance.

16) feet tower above the head. The rest of the spars are naccordance.
This ship is owned by Messrs. Chamberlain and Phelps, and is intended for the China trade, and is to be commanded by the well known and gentlemanly Capt. Win. W. Lawrence, under whose superintendence she has been built. He has been well known as one of our driving ship masters out of this port for the last fifeen years, it distely commanding the ships Prince de Joinville and Hecco.
We predict for this ship one of the shortest passages ever made to San Francisco, as she is pronounced by

our smp in snooting anead, carried away his bowsprit, tore away all our mixen rigging, and the enemy swang across our stem. Our captain was standing aft on the am chest speaking to them, when their fore mast fell along the lee waist. The marines in the fore top clung with their muskets to the rigging, as the mast fell on deck and then jumped forward, fired and wounded our captain. They made an attempt also, at this time, to rake us with their bow guns then pointed on our stern; I was standing in the larboard stern port in front of their two how guns, only about twelve feet from us. The greater part, of our crew being then aft to prevent their boarding, I certainly expected to see many of our party fail at that fire. Had these guns been well directed many of us must have been killed, but fortunately, at that very moment the sea lifted our ship's stern and the shot went under the counter into the sea. Our shipnow came round on the other tack (larboard), and I piayed my division into them, raking them fore and affr they again cried quarters, and our wounded captain came and ordered me to cease firing. Our antagonist proved to be H. B. M. sloop of war Penguin, Captain pickinson, (one of Lord Nelson's favorites), who was killed during the action by a ball through the heart. This was a new vessel, mounting sixteen thirty-two pound carronades, two long nines, and one twelve-pounder, on the forecastle. They reported fifteen men killed and twenty-eight wounded; but they had a number of men from the Medway seventy-four, and was sent expressly from the Cape of Good Hope to cruize for the Young Wasp privateer, of twenty-two long guns. We maie out, by the rolls on board of her, twenty-fire killed. Several of the wounded died.

The Hornet was the same length, one foot less beam, guns of the same cailire, one more in number than the Penguin. The Hornet had, before the action, 130 men; the Penguin had, do., 168 men, including volunteers from the Medway—twenty-eight difference. The Hornet had, before the action, of the wounded,

tied, and sunk Capt. Dickenson was buried with the honors of war, his own officers and marines being allowed to perferm the ceremony.

This action lasted twenty-two minutes. Capt Biddle consented to go below to dress and examine his wound, after the action, on the surgeon's assuring him that all the men had been first attended to. It was then we ascertained that the ball had passed through his neck, and out through his cost collar.

Orricers—Captain James Biddle, dead, "First Lieut, David Conner, now Commodore; "Second Lieut, J. T. Newton, now Captain James Biddle, dead, "First Lieut, David Conner, now Commodore; "Second Lieut, J. T. Newton, now Captain Newton; "Third Lieut, P. Mayo, now Captain Mayo; Sailing Master — Bromley, dead; Lieut, of Marines — Brownlow, dead; "Midabipman Master"s Mate Joseph Smoot, now Captais; Midabipman Master"s Mate William Skiddy, now Naval Constructor; "Midshipman Ira Titus, dead; "Midabipman Thos, Tipped, died a Lieutenant; "Midabipman French Forrest, now Captain; "Midshipman Caihoon, dead; "Midabipman Saml, Phelpa, died a Lieutenant; First Surgeon B. B. Kiesam, dead; Second Surgeon — Kissam, dead; Purser — Zantzinger, dead; "Bostawain D. Eaton, dead; Cunner J. Jones, dead.

"These officers were attached to the Hornet, under Captain Lawrence.

Sur-Burnoso is Masarius—The Memphis Eagis says there is now in that city an agent for a company in the city of Philadelphia, to close a contract for the building of a steamship of 1700 tons, to run between the ports of Philadelphia and Havana.

New List of Pacernians—Mears Birrley & Son, of Kensington, are preparing to lay the keels of two large-propeller steamships decigned for a line between this

New Lieu or Propertieurs - Measure Birrley & Son, of Kensington, are preparing to lay the keels of two large propeller stemebles, designed for a line between this city and New York by sea. Their dimensions are to be 105 feet keel. 25 feet beam, and 17 feet hold. These vessels will be commenced as soon as the steamships Benjimin Franklin and William Penn, for the Beston line, are launched the first of which is fixed for the 1st, and the second for the 8th of July.—Phila, Ledger, 23d.

Mail Stranger for the Canasissan Sea.—By private advices we learn that Mesers Harrassowitz & Co., of Lagueyra, have concluded a mail contract with the Venezucian and Dutch governments, for carrying the mails between St. Thomas, Puerto Cabello, and Curacca. The European mails, on arriving at St. Thomas, will be taken by these steamers, and distributed along the South American coast to the ports above named. The contractors have aircady on the stocks, in Baltimore, and far advanced towards completion, a first class steamer, build in the best namer, with all the modern appliances to rinder her in every wey worthy of public patronses. The experiency of American stramers has induced these generation to have their vessels built in the United States, instead of England, as previously intended.—Phila, M. American, Metrics.